



According to a recent publication signed "A Veteran Diplomat," and which is exceedingly well written and interesting, Queen Mary's path leading to the throne has not been one of roses, and as royal consort she could hardly be blamed for a feeling of triumph and pride of her lofty position. Not before in 400 years has the Queen Consort been a true Englishwoman, born and brought up in the country, and the fact that her Queen is this has made Mary particularly acceptable to her people, who, indeed, have always greatly admired and loved her. Nevertheless while known from one end of England to the other as "Our Princess May," and conscious that she possessed the warm affection of the masses, Mary of Teck had her trials, and trials calculated to deeply humiliate and wound her young nature, to cut and wound her in a way few women have ever been called upon to endure.

Mary's mother, Princess "Polly" of Cambridge, as she was called, was of royal birth and a cousin of Queen Victoria. She was 13 years younger than Victoria, remarkably beautiful, sunny in disposition, gay, cheerful and altogether fascinating. She was the idol of the people and extremely popular in society, of which she was very fond. Victoria, in those early years rather selfishly wrapped up in her Albert and her babies, was not particularly well liked by the aristocracy, and therefore the young woman, with her charming cousin, it is said that it was largely a feeling of jealousy which made her frown upon the suits of Napoleon III, Victor Emmanuel, then King of Sardinia, as well as that of the late Prince of Orange for the hand of the popular Princess Polly, who she had other reasons for hating. When therefore, the handsome non-royal Duke of Teck fell in love with and asked for the hand of Mary of Cambridge there was a great deal to do, and it was only when the young woman, very much in love with her good-looking, well-mannered Duke, royal or no, threatened to run off and marry him that Victoria gave her consent to the union. It was considered a morganatic alliance on her part, for the Duke of Teck was only a German noble, himself the offspring of a morganatic marriage between a prince of the reigning house of Wurtemberg and a Hungarian Countess. Any children born to them would consequently, in the eyes of the aristocracy, be considered doubly morganatic, a serious handicap to those to near a throne.

The present heir to the throne of England, Prince Eddie, or the Duke of Cornwall, is just a plain, nice boy whom everybody likes. He has a fresh complexion, pretty, clear, laughing blue eyes, fair hair and a sturdy, well-developed figure. He is the picture of good health and good humor, and is as manly a chap as one could desire. Prince Eddie is 16 years of age, and has been very carefully brought up by his excellent mother, the Queen. His mother has had the most to do with it. He has been taught to be thoughtful of others less fortunate than himself, and ever since he was a little fellow in dresses has been made to give away to sick children and poor children at Christmas something of his own that he specially liked. This has inculcated the lesson of charity and unselfishness in such a way that these traits have now become a part of the fiber of his character. She has taught him to love and treat kindly all dumb creatures, and this resulted in Eddie having about him a perfect menagerie, which engrossed most of his attention as a little boy. Eddie is going to be a sailor like his royal father, of course, and has been preparing for this for several years. He is not a brilliant scholar, but he is a very practical, mechanical part of his profession. When a boy of 10 he was given a fleet of model battleships. This was at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, and Prince Eddie, with model guns, forts and maps, followed each move of the warring fleets. Later his father presented him with a model of the battleship kept at Virginia Water in charge of an old sailor, and Eddie learned how to take the entire management of it. He is now completing his naval education in the training ship Britannia, at Dartmouth, where he arises at half past 6 every morning and goes to his three-quarters of an hour's work before breakfast, just like an old sailor. That Prince Eddie is not caught napping when it comes to a business deal is shown by the way he managed to get money when his second cousin, a local mother. It was when he was at school at Osborne, and like all boys, his allowance was found to be shockingly insufficient. Just like an old sailor, he sent him more, so he wrote to his grandmother, Queen Alexandra. She also refused, and in her long letter thanked him for his letter. He was a little suspicious. It seems Eddie, with Yankee ingenuity and enterprise, was selling his grandmother's autographs to his schoolmates. This was a very necessary for the indulgence of his appetite for tarts, etc., temptingly displayed at the tuckshop. Prince Eddie was the right of his grandfather's heart on account of his love of sports, in which he excels. When he was only five years of age he could ride his pony and swim, and later, when he was a little older, he was a champion country runner. He was the subject of a great many stories told by King Edward to admiring audiences.

The young couple were far from rich, the Duke of Teck receiving from his father, Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg, an allowance quite sufficient for his bachelor needs, but totally insufficient to maintain a royal Princess, while Prince Eddie had only a few hundred pounds a year. Relations between her and Alexandra were somewhat strained, and she spent a very large portion of her time in the country, where she was very popular with her parents and brothers. No one had ever supposed the match to have been a love match, and it certainly did not look as if it was. A very great amount of affection between the young couple. George appeared to be the society of his mother and sister Victoria, and it was that of his wife, King Edward, however, was kindness itself, and it is doubtless owing to his tact that the two were gradually drawn more together. Although she was destined to be one day England's Queen, should her life be spared, yet the continental courts, and especially that of Germany, could not seem to forget the meanness of her mother and grandfather, and she was not accorded the honors due her rank and station, when traveling with her husband, freely and spontaneously, but in such a way that she finally restricted her official tours to those countries and dependencies of England where she knew she would be warmly welcomed. In India, Australia and Canada, which she visited with Prince George, she was received with the wildest enthusiasm, even greater than that bestowed upon George when

years or until the death of Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg, when the Duke of Teck, enabled the latter to return to England.

The Tecks then took up their residence in White Lodge, Richmond Park, one of the two residences placed at their disposal by Queen Victoria at the time of their marriage, the costly maintenance of which had nearly ruined them financially. Then Princess May, then a young lady, took charge of things herself (one cannot help suspecting that her charming mother was not much of a manager), and so well and wisely did she do this that an excellent appearance was maintained. She was her mother's constant companion, the great pride and delight of her father, while her three big handsome brothers idolized her. It was during these years that she became such a favorite in society and with the public generally, and a large share of admiration and good will was accorded her that it seemed as if Fortune was trying to compensate her for the trials and mortifications of her young life. But Princess May still had her trials.



THE KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

She was obliged to see her father, whom she loved tenderly, treated with a lack of regard that wounded her to the quick. The Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII, never particularly liked him, and disapproved heartily of his Cousin Mary of Cambridge's marriage. English society took its cue from him and Queen Victoria, and the Duke of Teck, when young had served with distinction in the Austrian army as a cavalry leader—and a sight for the gods must have been on horseback in the war of 1859, and later as Colonel of Hussars in 1864, yet Victoria, after he became an English citizen, would not accord him any commensurate rank in the English army, not even a Colonelcy of Militia. He who had won laurels as the dashing young cavalry officer in the battle of Solferino, was obliged to content himself with the honorary command of the Corps of Post Office Volunteers, but so well did he perform his duties, and so useful did he make himself in other ways, that he was finally, after 15 years of waiting, given a Colonelcy in the English army.

All this was deeply humiliating to the proud Princess May. She was made to feel also the double blight upon her birth thru her mother's and paternal grandfather's morganatic marriage. Incredible as it seems, she was looked upon by many almost as if she had been an illegitimate child. When just emerging into womanhood she was obliged to endure the sting of having a proud Tory aristocrat refuse to give his daughter in marriage to her, and to be slighted to a union between his eldest son and herself on this account. It hurt her terribly. Then came her betrothal to Prince Eddie, received with universal satisfaction, seriously objected to by Queen Victoria, who looked upon the Princess as a widow, and considered that she had no right to marry, and also frowned upon her Alexandra, who resented the slight to her eldest son's memory. But the Prince of Wales was determined this should take place. He knew the Duke of Teck, and that such a marriage would increase the popularity of the royal house with the people, so he insisted upon carrying his point, and the two were made man and wife. This was England's Queen, truly popular marriage ever made by the reigning house, and was received with acclamations of joy from one end of England to the other which proved that the Prince of Wales knew perfectly well what he was about.

Even after her marriage to Prince George Mary was not content with her trials. Relations between her and Alexandra were somewhat strained, and she spent a very large portion of her time in the country, where she was very popular with her parents and brothers. No one had ever supposed the match to have been a love match, and it certainly did not look as if it was. A very great amount of affection between the young couple. George appeared to be the society of his mother and sister Victoria, and it was that of his wife, King Edward, however, was kindness itself, and it is doubtless owing to his tact that the two were gradually drawn more together. Although she was destined to be one day England's Queen, should her life be spared, yet the continental courts, and especially that of Germany, could not seem to forget the meanness of her mother and grandfather, and she was not accorded the honors due her rank and station, when traveling with her husband, freely and spontaneously, but in such a way that she finally restricted her official tours to those countries and dependencies of England where she knew she would be warmly welcomed. In India, Australia and Canada, which she visited with Prince George, she was received with the wildest enthusiasm, even greater than that bestowed upon George when

England's foreign subjects greatly admired.

Now Mary has come into her own, and as the royal spouse of England's King she is the foremost woman in Europe as well as in her own country. The half-valued slight to which she has been subjected are a thing of the past. She will receive no more. The old Tory nobleman, who would not have her for his son's wife, is, if still alive, now her subject, and must bow low before her if admitted to her presence. Would it be surprising if she yielded to feeling akin to triumph as she realizes this? As the years have rolled on George and Mary have grown closer and closer to each other. There is now no more devoted couple in the British Empire—few as devoted—and with their children they have led an ideally happy domestic life. Alexandra has shown a deep appreciation and sincere affection for her clever daughter-in-law. Mary's early experiences, her trials, have made her strong, resilient, sensible, good woman she is to-day, have fitted her for the high place she is now called upon to fill. King Edward has more than once remarked of her that since the days of his mother, Queen Victoria, there was no woman in England as all-around sensible, clever and level-headed as Mary. Surely great things may be expected of her as Queen, and an engaging praise given her for the preservation of those qualities which have made her "Our Princess May" to the English people. In spite of the sore trials which beset her path during many years of her life.

Nothing shows more plainly the changing conditions in the East than the attitude of the Orient toward women. In Turkey, for instance, until a very few years ago a doctor was never admitted to the presence of a woman, no matter how serious might be her condition. He

LOOK at these poor sufferers all bent with nerve-racking pain—they are victims of kidney trouble. They think it is a rheumatic twinge, or that it is a cold, or that it is a neuralgia. They are all wrong. It is kidney trouble. Oh, it is terrible that there should be such suffering when you can get so much relief so easily, so simply, and right now, free of charge.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

All readers of The National Tribune who have kidney trouble, will be interested.

FINDS NEW KIDNEY CURE.

Dr. T. Frank Lynott, New York Specialist, Discoveries Remarkable Remedy.

At last a perfectly harmless and positive cure appears to have been found. Dr. T. Frank Lynott, formerly of the New York University, New York, later of the famous Bellevue Hospital, and now a celebrated specialist in Chicago, has a very quick acting formula which has been approved by the best doctors.

The editor of The National Tribune saw the above clipping from the Inter-Ocean, and to know of this new formula for curing kidney trouble, he proposes to give the free treatment only for a limited time to convince the public in every part of the United States of the positive wonderful efficacy of his treatment.

Furthermore, Dr. Lynott wants to make it clear that he has no "cure-all." He is a specialist in kidney and bladder diseases and he knows that no single remedy will cure every part of the United States. If you write at once, both the medical advice and the free treatment will be sent to you. The editor of The National Tribune, who has been a specialist in kidney and bladder diseases for many years, feels that with such a free offer, anybody who has kidney trouble or rheumatism deserves to be sick.

I know that a good many free offers have been made, but this one is different. It is a **FREE OFFER**. And remember that instead of your paying for a medicine, you get a medical advice free direct from America's greatest of all specialists on these diseases. See Free treatment certificate at bottom of this page and get relief right now.

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT, 3775 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO

If you have a friend suffering with kidney or other uric acid disease, such as rheumatism, don't you feel that you owe it to your friend to tell him or her of this free offer?

P. S.—The human system is seldom in a more favorable condition to receive the benefit of medicine than in the summer, when the pores of the skin which are opened by the heat help to excrete the poisons. Therefore now is the time to try the free medicine offered above.

VEGETABLES IN FLORIDA.

Irrigation is Useful in Securing Regularity of Growth.

Editor National Tribune: It occurs to me that among the many readers of The National Tribune there may be some who are interested in the definite results regarding the growth of vegetation in this section of Florida at the present time. Hence I am writing you for the purpose of stating to you, in brief, the results of my observations. I am more particularly about garden vegetables, which have come under my immediate notice.

Last week at the regular meeting of the St. Cloud Veterans' Association, a discussion arose concerning the advisability of irrigating our gardens and truck patches during a dry season. Numerous suggestions were offered, pro and con, by those most vitally interested, although I believe no definite conclusions were reached when the meeting adjourned.

Later, while thinking the matter over, I concluded to try and demonstrate that irrigation for this section of Florida is most profitable and, indeed, quite necessary in dry seasons or to insure entire regularity of crops.

With this end in view I gathered fair samples of growing in my kitchen garden (14 kinds in all), and appeared at the Veterans' Association meeting at St. Cloud yesterday with the goods in hand. In explanation I made a brief statement of the weather this Spring has been unusually dry, and I sincerely believe if we had not irrigated our garden by pumping water with a small windmill into trenches dug around the plants we should have had a scarcity of vegetables instead of the abundance now in daily use.

Those in use at present are corn, tomatoes, wax beans, cucumbers, sugar pumpkins, cabbage, okra, Bermuda onions, Irish potatoes, corn, pumpkins, squash, parsley, watermelons, and Rockyford cantaloupes. Such vegetables as lettuce, radishes and turnips have been planted, but autumn planting, while eggplant and succubons of cow-peas will be harvested thru the Summer months. In July tomato seed may be sown again for a fall crop, and in September begins the regular work of planting a fall garden.

Of course, one could have many more kinds than 14 in a Spring garden here, but this number is sufficient to establish the fact that judicious irrigation in a dry season pays well in Florida. Now that our rainy season (so-called) has commenced there is sufficient moisture to assure an abundant harvest of everything that was kept alive by artificial means during the drought. There are a number of notable gardens in St. Cloud, despite the newness of the land, the drought and lack of proper attention, owing to un-

Hot-weather Kidney Trouble



Stop that back breaking, twisting, terrible, terrible unbearable agony! Oh, that awful, awful digging soreness—the back all bent, the joints stiff, the heart-wriving pain—stop that pain RIGHT NOW!

Yes, Write For the Free Treatment--

a REAL Free Proof Treatment that will give you relief—relief at once—not next week, not tomorrow, but relief AT ONCE—immediately after starting the treatment. It is so simple, so mild, yet so scientific and so sure—this treatment for rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble. Write now, today.

See the Free Certificate Below—sign it and send it today. No money—no obligation. At last you can get relief and, if you write at once, you get the treatment absolutely free. Just think—a genuine free treatment by America's and Europe's leading specialist—absolutely free—really and genuinely free to continue the public.

If you have Kidney or Bladder Trouble or Rheumatism (the cause of those pains), then it's your last day to suffer any longer. When Dr. Lynott says free, he means free—not one cent to pay, and it is "up to you" whether you want the best medical advice and medicine without a cent of cost. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer. See the Free Trial Certificate at the bottom of this page.

Dr. T. Frank Lynott

whose photo is printed here, is, as you perhaps know, a great authority on kidney and bladder trouble and rheumatism. Rarely before has a physician of such high standing offered to treat patients by mail. But Dr. Lynott wants the people to get the benefit of this free treatment.

His cures have extended over America and Europe. In fact, Dr. Lynott received a special diploma on urinary diseases from the great New York University—of which the famous Bellevue Hospital, New York, is now an honored part.

WATCH These Symptoms!

Trouble in the kidneys begins slowly, slowly. It creeps upon the unsuspecting patient like a thief in the night. Slowly, slowly, those stinging, racking pains fasten themselves upon the sufferer; gradually, gradually the pains increase into a daily, nightly, constant, endless torture. Watch the symptoms and cure yourself. Here are the principal symptoms of uric acid disease:

The Symptoms

- 1—Pain in the back.
- 2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
- 3—Burning or obstruction of urinate.
- 4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
- 5—Prostatic Trouble.
- 6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
- 7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
- 8—Constipation or liver trouble.
- 9—Pain or soreness under right ribs.
- 10—Stinging in any part of the body.
- 11—Palpitation or pain around the heart.
- 12—Pain in the hip joint.
- 13—Pain in the neck or head.
- 14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
- 15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
- 16—Pain and swelling of the muscles.
- 17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
- 18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

NOW THEN, This Certificate is FREE

You get the treatment, the medicine and Dr. Lynott's personal attention absolutely free. If you write at once, you get instant relief for those terrorizing pains.

Free Certificate

What is Your Name?

Your Address?

What Symptoms Have You?

What is Your Age?

Dr. T. FRANK LYNOTT

3775 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

Just fill out the above—nothing to sign, you see. Just answer the questions and be sure to give your name and address. You are under no obligations whatever. The FREE proof treatment will then be sent at once, prepaid. Cut out this certificate (or write a letter describing your symptoms) and get INSTANT relief from those racking, rocking pains. Address personally

Dr. T. FRANK LYNOTT

3775 Occidental Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

Enlisting Under Difficulties.

Editor National Tribune: In January, 1861, when war clouds began to gather, the Turner Society of St. Louis, about 400 strong, organized three companies of 100 men each. E. D. Larned, a Captain of the Regular Army, on furlough in St. Louis, started to drill us at our hall two or three times a week. The Confederates were also enlisting under the name of minute men. When Lincoln called for the 75,000 volunteers for three months and our Governor said he would not furnish a man, our three companies of well-drilled men were ready to answer the call, and thought all we had to do was to be mustered in and go to the arsenal and get arms. Gen. Lyon, at that time a Captain, had only one company of Regulars, but Gen. Harney was in command of the arsenal and would not let us in. Capt. Lyon requested E. P. Blair and others to telegraph to Washington, and have us mustered in so we could get arms. We all had left our business and were ready and waiting. On Sunday, April 21, we called a meeting of all three companies. E. P. Blair and others were present. We told Blair that if he would get us to the arsenal and arm us by next morning we would cross the river five regiments of volunteers and the Governor of Illinois. Blair telegraphed to Washington, and when we came to our hall next morning everything was fixed. Blair and others got us to the arsenal, but we were told to not get in a body, but by twos or threes, else we might be shot down. After we had all assembled at the arsenal we were mustered in by Maj. Schofield (afterwards General). As soon as our three companies got in others were mustered in. Our companies were called A, B and C. Blair Colonel. Inside of one week we had five regiments of volunteers and five regiments of home guards, and by this quick action saved the State of Missouri. On May 10 we started for

Camp Jackson and made Gen. Frost surrender. We captured 800 prisoners, including Gen. Frost and staff. April 22 each year the few survivors of these troops, which were killed in July and August, and since the rains have commenced pineapple plants are putting on new growth.

Believing that truth is mightier than fiction, that good morals as well as good policy demand a fair statement of conditions in Florida, I respectfully submit the foregoing facts regarding vegetable production, and believe the time is not far distant when this portion of the State will become known as one of the greatest fruit and vegetable-producing sections of the Southern States. E. J. Stewart, Shaker Colony, Ash-ton, Fla.

Frederick Grant's Pony.

Editor National Tribune: In commenting on a story in a New York paper that Fred Grant was wounded Feb. 20, 1863, you give a date two months later, which would be about April 20. That is too early. Grant's army did not cross the Mississippi River below Vicksburg until April 30. I remember that beautiful little pony, but I do not remember Fred Grant being wounded during the Vicksburg campaign.

On the morning of May 16—the day of the battle of Champion Hills, Miss. we broke camp quite early, as we were marching past other troops who were breaking camp we noticed quite a group of soldiers around a boy who was trying to ride a bay pony, which the soldiers had found and brought to him. The boy would mount the pony and endeavor to start him up. At every trial the pony would lie down and refuse to budge. Then the soldiers would laugh

and yell, telling the boy "to lick him up." That boy was Fred Grant, now Major-General U. S. Army.—H. G. Lehmann, Van Wirt, O.

Memory of Maj. A. P. Davis.

Sunday, May 29, a large meeting of veterans and Sons of Veterans gathered at the grave of Maj. A. P. Davis at Pittsburg to honor his memory. The founder of the Sons of Veterans. It rained hard, but this was not allowed to interfere with the exercises or diminish the interest of those present. Patriotic songs were sung, a prayer offered, a selection given by the band, and after the firing of a salute of three volleys and the sounding of taps flowers were placed on the grave.

Mexican War Veterans.

The Texas Association of Mexican War Veterans held its annual meeting at Houston with 15 present, of whom 13 had marched in the City of Mexico 42 years ago. Col. Harvey, who presided, scored the State Administration for having passed a law which prohibits the issuance of railroad passes to the Mexican War veterans. A resolution was adopted thanking Dr. Gray of Chicago, for having suggested the placing of a statue of Gen. Lee in the Hall of Fame.

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